

**DRAFT MINUTES
NCLIS MEETING
OCTOBER 25 AND 27, 1994**

Commissioners Present:

Daniel Casey; Carol DiPrete (October 26 and 27); Martha Gould; Norman Kelson; Frank Lucchino; Kay Riddle; Bobby Roberts; Gary Sudduth (October 25 and 26); Elinor Swaim, Vice Chairman; Winston Tabb (October 26 and 27); Robert Willard; Barbara Taylor; Joel Valdez (October 25 and 26); and Jeanne Hurley Simon, Chairperson

Commissioner Absent:

Shirley G. Adamovich

Staff Present:

Mary Alice Hedge, Associate Executive Director; Jane Williams; Research Associate, Kim Miller; Administrative Officer, and Barbara Whiteleather, Special Assistant and Recording Secretary

Guests and Observers Present:

Karen Albrethsen, Incoming President, Nevada Library Association; Arlene Bansal, Arizona State Librarian; Beth Bingham, Official NCLIS Liaison for WHCLIST; Mary Costabile, Official NCLIS Liaison for the American Library Association Washington Office; Gerald Hodges, American Library Association, Chicago; Jan Lockart, Washoe County Library Association, Reno, NV.; Jan Moltzan, Co-Chair, LSCA Task Force; Jan Sanders, Bartlesville Public Library, OK.; William R. Strader, North Dakota State Librarian

Tuesday, October 25, 1994
The National Judicial College, Law Library Board Room
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Chairperson Simon called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

JUDGE V. ROBERT PAYANT

Judge V. Robert Payant, President, The National Judicial College, welcomed the NCLIS Members and staff. The National Judicial College is a non-profit institution providing continuing judicial education to state trial judges, federal and state administrative law

judges, and other court officials. The College, affiliated with the American Bar Association, is located at the University of Nevada, Reno. The National Judicial College Council for the Future has 38 members, including The Honorable Robert S. Willard, NCLIS Member.

Chairperson Simon thanked Dean Payant for his hospitality.

APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTES

MOTION

Moved by Daniel Casey, seconded by Martha Gould, that the draft minutes of the NCLIS planning meeting, July 28-29, 1994, be approved as submitted. Further, that the author, Barbara Whiteleather, be complimented on the completeness and accuracy of the minutes.

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

NCLIS Meeting and Regional Hearing

Chairperson Simon reported that Peter R. Young had a previous commitment which prevented him from attending this Commission meeting and hearing. Last May, before the NCLIS meeting schedule was set, Mr. Young accepted an invitation to present the keynote address at the Nebraska Library Association in Omaha on October 27. Mr. Young was praised for the thorough Executive Director's report (Tab B-2) dated October 25, 1994.

This meeting is being held in conjunction with the Nevada Library Association/Mountain Plains Library Association Annual Conference in Incline Village, Nevada. Chairperson Simon thanked Commissioner Gould for suggesting the Nevada meeting and for

assistance in arranging for the October 26 Hearing on the Federal Role for Libraries: Planning for the Reauthorization of the LSCA. Chairperson Simon stated that this regional hearing is in keeping with the Commission's mandate in P.L. 91-345 to advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policies.

Senate Confirms Joel Valdez

On October 11, 1995, the Senate confirmed the appointment of Hon. Joel D. Valdez, Senior Vice President for Business Affairs, The University of Arizona, Tucson. Chairperson Simon congratulated Commissioner Valdez and welcomed him as a Member of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program

Chairperson Simon quoted a portion of a U.S. Postal Service press release entitled, "Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program," issued October 20, 1994:

"Designed by the Postal Service, the 'information' kiosk is a key element in the Clinton Administration's re-inventing government initiative. This kiosk sets forth the vision of an increasingly effective government that employs state-of-the-art technology to deliver service to the public. The White House asked the Postal Service to lead an interagency effort to define how to provide electronic access to government information and services using kiosks as a delivery vehicle. Since May, the Postal Service has worked with representatives of more than 18 federal agencies and 50 state and local governments to shape a model for government-wide service delivery. The task force has concentrated on researching new technologies and applications while analyzing the underlying business case for making electronic service delivery a reality. The results of these findings will be published in November 1994."

Chairperson Simon stated, "Libraries are where people go for information. We need to build the National Information Infrastructure (NII) upon the library system. The Post Office has enough to do without getting involved in the NII. Why was the Commission not notified about the proposed program or involved in determining the test sites? Will the kiosks be staffed with trained professionals capable of assisting the public in their information needs?" She noted there are many unanswered questions. [A copy of the press release is Attachment I.]

Commissioner Gould urged, "From an information-policy point of view, the Commission should take a stand on questioning the validity of access to the information highway via the Post office when there is no information to indicate if there will be appropriate staff supplied by the Post Office to monitor this operation. Some of the 15,000 libraries in the United States already offer government information through the Internet. The gateway to electronic information should be in the public libraries -- not in the Post Office!"

Commissioner Willard reminded the Members of the President's commitment in his first State of the Union Address to connect every school, every clinic, every library to the information superhighway. "Since we are concerned about the needs of the public, the Post Office may provide one more channel. Many people do not visit hospitals, clinics or libraries. The Post Office may provide that opportunity," he said.

MOTION

Moved by Martha Gould, seconded by Barbara Taylor, that NCLIS staff be directed to research and report back at the earliest possible date on the information contained in the U.S. Postal Service press release calling for the Post Office to be the gateway to the information highway so NCLIS can determine what actions would be appropriate for NCLIS to take.

The motion carried unanimously.

Chairperson Simon Presents Remarks at University of Illinois

Chairperson Simon was invited to present remarks at a University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Symposium on October 13, 1994, entitled, "From the University to the Consumer: Putting Knowledge to Work for Business, Government, and the Public." [A copy of Mrs. Simon's remarks was distributed as I.D. 94-55.]

Congressional Friends

With the upcoming elections, Members of Congress supporting library programs and library program appropriations may drastically change. NCLIS staff will prepare and distribute to Commissioners a brief analysis of the results of the Congressional election. It was noted that ALA prepared such a list, dated July 20, 1994 and may update it. A list of House Members Supporting Library Program Appropriations, as of July 20, 1994, is Attachment II.

Best Wishes to Kristina Zahorik

Kristina Zahorik, Legislative Assistant, Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Employment and Productivity Subcommittee, has assumed a new position in the Chicago area. At Chairperson Simon's request, staff will prepare a letter of congratulations and best wishes. Ms. Zahorik has been an excellent friend and support of libraries and information services.

NCLIS BUDGET REQUEST FOR FY 1996

An excerpt from the NCLIS Budget Request for FY 1996 was included under Tab B of the meeting notebook. It was requested that copies of the budget cycle be included in all Commission meeting notebooks.

Ms. Williams reported that the NCLIS budget request for FY 1996 is \$962,000. OMB hasn't informed NCLIS what figure for NCLIS for FY 1996 will appear in the President's Budget, expected out in January or February 1995. Ms. Williams noted that during most of the year staff is working with budgets for three different fiscal years. She also noted that timing is very important, and that scheduled Commission meetings do not always coincide with the budget requests.

Ms. Hedge urged Commissioners to inform staff of programs and/or plans of particular interest to them. Commissioner Gould urged developing long-range and short-range plans and a framework of issues with dollar amounts included.

NCLIS ANNUAL REPORT

At the Commission's request, the 1993-94 NCLIS Annual Report will begin with a brief history of the Commission. In addition, the following changes were suggested:

- If possible, have an attention-grabbing cover, for example, the illustration by Peter Max. Commissioner Willard offered his assistance in this suggestion;
- Include pictures of permanent and contract staff;
- Page 9. Clarify the seven findings of the quick-response sample survey listed, particularly the following statements: (a) 20.9% of U.S. public libraries are

connected to the Internet; and (b) Federal assistance for connecting public libraries to the Internet is needed and required.

- Rewrite and reorganize bullet points on page 10; send to Commissioner Willard for review; and
- Add expiration of appointment dates under photographs of Commissioners.

NOTICE OF AN INQUIRY ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND OPEN ACCESS ISSUES

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is reviewing universal service and open access issues in communications. Public comment is requested on or before December 14, 1994. Commissioner Willard offered to draft comments on the NTIA proposal (included in the NCLIS meeting notebook under Tab D) for Commissioners to review.

Commissioner Gould requested that staff provide periodic status reports on pending items, i.e., NCLIS comments on draft legislation, regulations, and/or reports.

HEXAGON PLANNING PROCESS

The Commission engaged in a session of hexagon planning, directed by John Hester, Director of Conference Planning, Washoe County, Reno, Nevada. Ideas and concepts are summarized and written onto the hexagons by each individual participating. According to the inventors of this process, the mobility of the hexagons allows individual ideas to be moved and repatterned, developed, and new ideas generated. The presenter noted that by arranging and rearranging the ideas, the hexagons gave greater clarity, new insight, and fresh ideas emerge from what was previously trapped in a partial, fragmented, or rigid

form, such as a flip chart. The process involves six steps: (1) Factoring; (2) Ordering; (3) Clustering; (4) Interconnection; (5) Re-configuring; and (6) Prioritizing.

The Commissioners wrote one idea on each individual hexagon reflecting individual priorities for accomplishment in the next year [step 1 - Factoring]:

Love the one you're with (make friends of Congressional people) - Swaim

Pilot an Internet model - Sudduth

Expand and implement Internet study - Lucchino

Celebrate 25th anniversary of NCLIS - Riddle

Policy recommendations to LSCA reauthorization process - Gould

Debate about universal access vs. competition, much of which rests at state rather than federal level - Roberts

Develop appropriate content for meeting with American Association of Law Librarians; substantive program activities - Willard

Establish some priority in developing federal policy with other agencies on coordinating NII - Taylor

Congress refer library matters to NCLIS as implementing agency - Casey

Create special program that is unique for 25th year - Kelinson

Celebration of 25th anniversary; White House Conference on Aging; White House Conference on Small Business; work with public service commissions and advice from state governments - Simon

Wrap up accomplishments of last 25 years; present specific vision for next 25 years - Swaim

Celebration of 25th anniversary; LSCA - Sudduth

Enable recommendations to be acted on by administration. Save dollars by doubling NCLIS' budget (rather than creating new agencies) - Lucchino

Collect and share library statistics and data - Riddle

Establish budget priorities; develop procedures for more outreach to broad library community - Gould

Provide substantive input to NII Advisory Council's final report - Willard

Commemorative anniversary report (one to 25; next 25 years) - Taylor

Privacy of messages on Internet; importance of White House Conference I and II recommendations; closure on hearings and reports - Casey

Develop LSCA program further and insure its future - Kelinson

Look at federal funding to respond to public's changing needs - Roberts

Become international force to democratize other countries - Valdez

After clustering [step 3] the above ideas, the following list developed:

Vision

Information is global

The need for a vision for NCLIS over the next 25 years

Budget

Establish budget

Double the NCLIS budget and save dollars, instead of establishing new agencies

25th Anniversary

Celebrate the 25th anniversary of NCLIS

National Information Infrastructure (NII)

Libraries and the information highway

How to best communicate to the system

NCLIS should insist on privacy of the Internet

Pilot an Internet model

Provide substantive input to the final report of the NII Advisory Council

NCLIS determines how to effectively advise public service commissions at the state levels. [P.L. 91-345 calls for giving advice.]

Library Services and Construction Act Reauthorization

Policy recommendations for LSCA reauthorization

Develop the LSCA fund and ensure its future

Relationships

White House Conferences on Library and Information Services I and II - What has happened since 1970?
Implement WHCLIS I and II recommendations
Develop methods to better enable our recommendations to be acted upon
Love the one you're with

NCLIS Meeting in Pittsburgh

Develop appropriate context for meeting in Pittsburgh in conjunction with American Association of Law Librarians (AALL)

Outreach

Develop procedures for outreach to the broad library community
White House Conference on Aging
White House Conference on Small Businesses
Continue to collect and share library statistics and data

How should Federal funding respond to the changing information needs of the public?

Because of time, the process moved to step 6, - Prioritizing. The following list of priorities emerged:

- LSCA
- NII/Internet
- Relationships
- Global
- Budget

Votes were as follows:

Priorities

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7 | Federal funding policy
LSCA |
| | |
| 4 | National Information Infrastructure
Relationships |
| | |
| 1 | Outreach
Pittsburgh meeting
Vision
25th anniversary
Budget |

Chairperson Simon adjourned the meeting at 5:30 p.m.

Thursday, October 27, 1994
Incline Parks Village and Recreation Department
Incline Village, Nevada

Chairperson Simon called the meeting to order at 8:00 A.M.

NCLIS BRIEFING ON LIBRARIES AND THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY

After reviewing the draft notes of the NCLIS Briefings on Libraries and the Information Superhighway held September 21-22, 1994, the Commission requested staff prepare thematic summaries of the September briefings and the October 26 hearing, including examples, anecdotes, and success stories from the state reports. Upon Commission approval, the analysis would be distributed to Congress, the Administration, and others requesting copies. Commissioner Willard suggested publicizing through National Telecommunications and Information Service (NTIS) if NCLIS funds aren't sufficient.

Commissioner Willard suggested that the President's State of the Union Message serve as a time for presenting something from NCLIS. Chairperson Simon suggested a type of annual 'State of the Libraries' report.

Commissioner Gould asked, "At what time do we draft specific policy recommendations?" Chairperson Simon replied that the next NCLIS meeting could be devoted to developing strong recommendations to Congress on the LSCA reauthorization. Commissioner Gould suggested that NCLIS work with COSLA on evaluation of LSCA-funded programs. Ms. Williams asked what the Commission could do regarding evaluation that the Department of Education could not do. Commissioner Roberts stated, "I would be opposed to writing policy in conflict with the ALA consensus document." It was pointed out that the Commission endorsed the document in principle and that it could serve as the basis for the draft policy statement.

Chairperson Simon interrupted the conversation to introduce Anne Levinson Penway, Esq., scheduled to talk at 8:00 a.m. The discussion on LSCA reauthorization would resume following Ms. Penway's presentation.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

Anne Levinson Penway, Assistant Director, Office for Intellectual Freedom, American Library Association, made a presentation about *Intellectual Freedom: The Prerequisite for Intellectual Participation*. She thanked the Commission for the opportunity to bring to its attention "the disturbing, and in many cases, dire, circumstances in which libraries find themselves today with regard to intellectual freedom and the provision of information services."

The complete text of Ms' Penway's presentation is Attachment II.

LSCA REAUTHORIZATION

In discussing LSCA, Chairperson Simon urged, "We have to move forward. We cannot continue to just discuss the LSCA reauthorization." Commissioner Gould suggested the Commission continue its work with the LSCA Task Force and request copies of all Task Force papers for review and comment. She urged, "We must begin to draft policy recommendations that are tied to the role of the information provider and the role of the library in the community. LSCA deals strictly with public libraries. We need to develop the federal government's role and support for libraries, beyond LSCA. Our responsibility is to the broad concept."

Ms. Hedge voiced her concern that aspects of the U.S. Department of Education's LSCA Reauthorization policy may be outside the framework of the ALA consensus document. Ms. Hedge noted that the maintenance-of-effort issue remains a major stumbling block.

Education has to have OMB approval of proposed legislation and the person responsible for this area at OMB is new.

After discussion, Commissioner Roberts introduced the following motion:

MOTION

Moved by Bobby Roberts, seconded by Elinor Swaim, that the Commission clearly communicate to the Administration its support of the draft consensus document, "Reinventing the Library Services and Construction Act," developed by the Task Force on LSCA Reauthorization

Further, if legislation is framed outside of the consensus document, NCLIS will offer substantial comments. The Commission offers its services to the U.S. Department of Education and OMB on this issue and offers the advice of its able Members.

The motion carried.

Commissioner Gould introduced the following motion:

MOTION

It was moved by Martha Gould, seconded by Frank Lucchino, that NCLIS begin drafting specific policy recommendations for federal information policies, funding issues, and the roles that libraries play in that arena, based on the valuable information NCLIS has gathered to date.

The motion carried.

Commissioner Roberts stated his concern over the library community's adoption of the subsidized monopoly model (like the Post office) in regard to communications rates for libraries. He said he is on the competitive side of the issue and pointed out that the Commission has not heard from regulators, telephone companies, and non-library people. He stated, "I am not sure we are on the right path. We have not heard testimony from outside the library world. There are many questions about universal access to the rural areas. If you de-regulate the system, you do away with universal access in the process."

Commissioner Willard stated that many hearings have been held and suggested studying the results of appropriate Congressional testimony.

PERSONNEL

Referring to the organization chart in the NCLIS streamlining plan (Tab C of the NCLIS meeting notebook), Commissioner Lucchino expressed his concern that Kim Miller, Barbara Whiteleather and perhaps other staff are employed as consultants, and are not receiving benefits. Jane Williams said she knows that Peter Young is looking into options regarding contract staff. Ms. Hedge also stated that Mr. Young had asked her to look into how best to bring consultants on board.

MOTION

Moved by Frank Lucchino, seconded by Martha Gould, that the staff report during the December 1, 1994, conference call on the status of "non-benefited" employees and how best to bring contract staff on board.

The motion carried.

DIGITIZATION TUTORIAL AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Winston Tabb reported on the Library of Congress' strategic directions toward a digital library. The Library of Congress has received \$13 million in grants to digitize collections. The development of a National Digital Library would encompass two fundamental concepts:

A collection of primary library materials converted to digital form with initial emphasis on conversion of unique and historically significant materials; and

1. A range of national digital library services that will render the digital collections accessible.

Mr. Tabb noted a special role for the Commission in making certain that the digitized content has a dissemination mechanism. He also stated that NCLIS would be involved in consultative meetings on the National Digital Library. A list of Consultative Meetings, National Digital Library, is Attachment IV..

GREETINGS FROM NLA/MPLA

Ronnelle Thompson, President of the Mountain Plains Library Association, welcomed the Commission to the NLA/MPLA Annual Conference and thanked it for conducting its meeting and hearing in Nevada. "It is important for us to know that someone is working at the federal level to make sure that public libraries are remembered," she stated.

WHCLIST

Beth Bingham, White House Conference on Library and Information Services Task Force (WHCLIST) Secretary, thanked the Commission for the invitation to attend the meeting and hearing as the official NCLIS/WHCLIST liaison in place of WHCLIST Claude

Blakely who was participating in the South Carolina Library Association meeting. Ms. Bingham offered the assistance of WHCLIST stating, "If NCLIS needs help at the grassroots level, we are there for you. We would like a two-way communication between NCLIS and WHCLIST. If you need certain types of information, please let me know. We are all one working for the common good."

The Commission applauded Ms. Bingham for her interest in the work of the Commission and for being an effective resource about WHCLIST's work during the meeting..

PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

The 1995 White House Conference on Aging will be held May 1-5 at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC.

The American Library Association (ALA) has invited NCLIS to co-sponsor a pre-Conference on February 3, 1995, in Philadelphia during the ALA Midwinter Meeting. ALA is providing \$5,500 for the preconference and invites NCLIS to pledge a similar amount. ALA will provide staff support for the preconference.

The Commission suggested that staff get the Office of General Counsel, U.S. Department of Education, to review the proposal.

MOTION

It was moved by Martha Gould, and seconded by Daniel Casey and Robert Willard, that NCLIS honor ALA's request to co-sponsor a pre-White House Conference on Aging based on the approval and clearance from the Office of General Counsel, at an amount not to exceed \$5,500.

The motion carried.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Ms. Hedge reported that a White House Conference on Small Business will be held in June 1995. Prior to the national conference, there will be 66 meetings attracting up to 40,000 participants who will discuss the challenges facing small businesses. She has been consulted by WHCSB staff regarding how best to involve libraries at the preconference sites and for information regarding specific research requests.

STATISTICAL SAMPLER

A copy of "An NCLIS Library Statistical Sampler" was included under Tab K of the NCLIS meeting notebook. The sampler was prepared in 1984 response to the 12 most frequently asked questions about libraries and information services in the United States. Commissioner DiPrete reminded the Commission that ALA publishes a similar document every two years. In addition, she noted, the Bowker Annual contains many pertinent statistics. Ms. Hedge asked Commissioners if they thought an updated version of the statistical sampler would be useful. They agreed to consider the matter and put it on their next agenda.

Commissioner Willard suggested a statistical pocket-guide. Useful information on the pocket-size guide might include: (1) The annual appropriation for LSCA; and (2) the number of public and school libraries in America. Commissioners DiPrete and Roberts offered their assistance in the development of the statistical material.

Ms. Williams referred to two NCLIS publications issued in 1978: *"Public Libraries: Who Should Pay the Bills?"* and *"Our Nation's Libraries: An Inventory of Resources and Needs."*

Commissioners expressed interest in both publications and briefly discussed the possibility of producing updated similar reports.

PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A GUIDE TO FEDERAL GRANTS AND SERVICES

The Commission briefly discussed a proposal for NCLIS to develop a brief outline publication on "*The Federal Role: An Overview of Programs Supporting Libraries.*" For reference, a copy of "Federal Grants and Services for Libraries, A Guide to Selected Programs," prepared by ALA in January 1993 was included under Tab K of the NCLIS meeting notebook.

The Commission agreed to consider the proposal and postponed further discussion.

MOU BETWEEN NCLIS AND THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

Ms. Hedge reported on-going progress regarding drafting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NCLIS and the National Education Goals Panel.

WHCLIS RECOMMENDATIONS

Commissioner Casey suggested staff prepare a report on the implementation status of both WHCLIS I and II. He stated, "We have an obligation to the American people to show how the money was spent and the value the conferences served." Commissioner Casey proposed the report show how library and information services were improved by citizen involvement. Commissioners expressed concern that staff could not undertake such a major project and also expressed concern over the cost of the study.

After brief discussion, Commissioner Casey introduced the following motion:

MOTION

It was moved by Daniel Casey, seconded by Robert Willard, that staff develop proposals with timelines and cost estimates for the preparation and publication of a progress report, including an analysis of the recommendations, on the 1979 and 1991 White House Conferences on Library and Information Services.

The motion carried.

This topic will be a discussion item on the agenda for the December conference call.

NCLIS MEETING CALENDAR

The Commission discussed the suggested FY 1995 meeting dates, Tab L of the NCLIS meeting notebook. Commissioner Willard offered to help plan a meeting in conjunction with the National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council.

Several Commissioners expressed their desire not to hold NCLIS meeting during ALA meetings. The Members also decided not to celebrate NCLIS' 25th anniversary during Library Legislative Week, April 10-14, 1995.

The Members decided to hold a conference call on December 1 at 11:00 a.m. EST.

Agenda items for the conference call include:

- Possible foundation support for NCLIS activities (Lucchino);
- Additional NCLIS meeting dates for FY 1995;
- Celebration of the NCLIS' 25th anniversary, and NCLIS life-time achievement awards and ceremony;
- Update on WHCLIS I and II analysis report;
- Update on personnel;
- NCLIS Internet connections;
- Update, NCLIS budget;

- Update, statistical brochure; and
- Proposal for preparation of progress report and analysis of recommendations of two WHC's.

Staff will prepare a list of all relevant conferences to assist in determining future NCLIS meeting dates and locations.

The next NCLIS meeting will be held in Annapolis, Maryland, on Thursday, February 23 and 24, 1995.

NCLIS AWARDS PROGRAM

The Commission approved Commissioner Robert's recommendation to present a one-time, life-time achievement award for contributions to library and information services during NCLIS' 25th anniversary celebration. He offered to help develop a list of 25 potential award recipients.

NCLIS INTERNET CONNECTIONS

NCLIS is providing computers for Commissioners without them so that all Commissioners can eventually correspond via e-mail. E-mail might replace conference calls. Ms. Hedge encouraged Commissioners were encouraged to ask their local libraries for demonstrations of the Internet and e-mail.

If possible, staff will arrange a training session for Commissioners during the NCLIS February meeting.

PERMANENT PAPER

Commissioners approved the draft letter to be sent to all governors (Tab L of the NCLIS meeting notebook) encouraging the use of long-lived, acid-free paper in state and local government documents and publications.

NCLIS COMMITTEES

Chairperson Simon appointed Martha Gould, Norman Kelson, and Joel Valdez to the NCLIS Ad Hoc Budget Committee.

The establishment of additional committees and liaisons was postponed pending appointment of the two new Commissioners.

REPORT ON NII ADVISORY COUNCIL

Commissioner Willard reported on the National Information Infrastructure (NII) Advisory Council meeting held the prior week in the Silicon Valley, California. He noted that approximately 28 of the 37 members were present. One interesting decision made by the Advisory Council members was that substitutes could not attend meetings on their behalf.

The Council is, at present, in Phase III, Planning for the Principles of the NII. The six areas defined for developing a set of principles are: vision, education/training, electronic commerce, access to the NII, privacy and security, and intellectual property.

Phase IV, Stakeholder Outreach, will begin early in 1995. Commissioner Willard urged the Commission to pay particular attention to this phase. The next phases will be: Phase V, Education Networking; Phase VI, Action Agendas; Phase VII, Final Deliverables; and Phase VIII, Public Information/Education Outreach.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Attachments

- (I) Press Release, "Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program, October 20, 1994**
- (II) List, House Members Supporting Library Program Appropriations**
- (III) Text of presentation by Anne Levinson Penway**
- (IV) List, Consultative Meetings, National Digital Library**

October 20, 1994

Contact:

(NEWS MEDIA ONLY) Mark Saunders (202) 268-2171

(OTHER) Susan Smoter (202) 268-5448

Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program

Designed by the Postal Service, the "information" kiosk is a key element in the Clinton Administration's re-inventing government initiative. This kiosk sets forth the vision of an increasingly effective government that employs state-of-the-art technology to deliver service to the public. The White House asked the Postal Service to lead an interagency effort to define how to provide electronic access to government information and services using kiosks as a delivery vehicle. Since May, the Postal Service has worked with representatives of more than 18 federal agencies and 50 state and local governments to shape a model for government-wide service delivery. The task force has concentrated on researching new technologies and applications while analyzing the underlying business case for making electronic service delivery a reality. The results of these findings will be published in November, 1994.

The Postal Service: A Unique Institution

One of the central elements of the Postal Service's mission is to "bind the nation together". As electronic service delivery is used throughout the American economy, one of the most important tasks of the Postal Service is to guard against the risk of creating two societies: the electronic information "haves" and "have/nots". The Postal Service, with its 40,000 locations, is the only federal agency that maintains day-to-day contact with the American public. The Postal Service which has played an essential role in developing America's infrastructure by becoming an active participant in the evolution of the nation's railroad system, the telegraph and the airplane, has a unique opportunity to contribute to building the Information Superhighway. For more than 200 years, America's postal system has been the trusted third party in the communications chain that binds the nation together. This public trust can now be extended to help the information revolution move forward.

The kiosk of tomorrow may offer one tool for extending the traditional postal mission by providing service to America. The kiosk delivering these services will be a completely new concept-networking government service information through the Internet and other value added networks.

Government Services that can be delivered through a kiosk:

- expanded federal, state and local agency office hours and locations capacity to print forms for local, state and federal agencies
- access to job bank information
- ease in filing applications for local, state, and federal services
- ability to pay fines, automobile registration renewal, etc.
- capability to order local, state and federal information and products for delivery by mail
- help in solving real life situations such as: loss of job, retirement, health problems, births/deaths
- ability to obtain recreational information and reservations
- new access to Electronic Benefits Transfer systems

Postal kiosk services

- mailing information
- stamps by mail
- sale and display of commemorative stamps
- expanded office locations, hours and service
- Electronic Commerce Services (authentication, certification, electronic date and time stamp)
- USPS delivery of government service information ordered via kiosks

ZIP Code look-up Pilot Testing

The Postal Service is working with kiosk providers to market test interactive software and to refine customer service concepts. Initial test units will be used as a technology and operations pilot test in the Washington, D.C. area at participating agency locations and at highly visible sites within the city. Following the tests of these first interactive units, kiosks will be market tested in urban and rural areas throughout the country.

The public's reaction, software and hardware usability, kiosk operation and support, usage rates and identification of the most popular topics, and willingness to pay for convenience are all factors that will contribute to evaluating the success of the program. As successful market tests guide design, and appropriate interagency agreements are negotiated, nationwide delivery models may be considered. Working with federal agencies, state and local governments and private sector providers, the kiosk partnerships of the future will pioneer new forms of service delivery to citizens.

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House Members Supporting Library Program Appropriations

As of July 20, 1994

The Representatives listed have agreed to sign the "Dear Colleague" letter spearheaded by Reps. Owens, Reed, Williams, and Kildee. The final letter had two signatures that could not be identified.

STATE	HOUSE MEMBER	STATE	HOUSE MEMBER
Alabama	Hilliard	New Hampshire	Swett
Alaska		New Jersey	Torricelli, Andrews, Menendez, Franks, Payne
Arizona	English	New Mexico	
Arkansas	Hutchinson	New York	Owens, Nadler, Maloney, Schumer, Boehlert, Engel, Valazquez, Ackerman, Rangel, Slaughter, Towns
California	Lewis, Miller, Waters, Waxman, Dellums, Martinez, Edwards, Eshoo, Stark, Lantos	North Carolina	Rose, McMillan
Colorado	Schroeder	North Dakota	
Connecticut	Shays, Gejdenson, Kennelly	Ohio	Sawyer, Traficant, Strickland, Fingerhut
Delaware		Oklahoma	
Florida	Bilirakis, Goss, Diaz-Balart, Ros-Lehtinen, Johnston, Hastings, Meek	Oregon	DeFazio, Furse, Kopetski
Georgia	Gingrich, Lewis, Bishop	Pennsylvania	Coyne, Weldon, Margolies-Mezvinsky
Hawaii		Rhode Island	Reed, Machtley
Idaho	LaRocco	South Carolina	Clyburn, Derrick, Spratt
Illinois	Gutierrez, Evans, Collins, Costello, Durbin, Lipinski	South Dakota	Johnson
Indiana	Hamilton, McCloskey, Long, Sharp	Tennessee	Clement, Lloyd
Iowa	Leach	Texas	Bryant, Green, Gonzalez, Hall, de la Garza, Wilson, Frost
Kansas		Utah	
Kentucky	Barlow, Mazzoli, Baesler	Vermont	SANDERS, Shepherd
Louisiana	Fields	Virginia	
Maine	Andrews	Washington	McDermott, Swift, Unsoeld
Maryland	Morella, Mfume, Cardin	West Virginia	Wise, Rahall
Massachusetts	Neal, Studds, Moakley, Frank	Wisconsin	Gunderson
Michigan	Kildee, Levin	Wyoming	
Minnesota	Vento, Oberstar	American Samoa	
Mississippi		Dist. of Columbia	
Missouri	Clay, Danner, Wheat	Guam	
Montana	Williams	Puerto Rico	Romero-Barcelo
Nebraska		Virgin Islands	
Nevada			

(Democrats in roman; Republicans in *italic*; Independents in SMALL CAPS; Resident Commissioners and Delegates in boldface.)

**INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM:
THE PREREQUISITE FOR INTELLECTUAL PARTICIPATION**

**Testimony presented to
The National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science**

October 27, 1994

**Anne Levinson Penway
Assistant Director, Office for Intellectual Freedom
American Library Association**

**My name is Anne Levinson Penway, and I am the Assistant Director of
the Office for Intellectual Freedom at the American Library Association. By
virtue of that position, I also serve as Deputy Executive Director of the
Freedom to Read Foundation, a legal defense organization dedicated to
preserving the rights of libraries to make available, and library users to have
access to, the full range of constitutionally protected speech.**

**As Assistant Director of OIF, I provide direct support and assistance to
librarians combatting censorship of library collections, and I provide public
education and information about ALA's intellectual freedom policy. I am
grateful to have the opportunity to bring to the attention of the National**

Commission on Libraries and Information Science the disturbing, and in many cases, dire, circumstances in which libraries find themselves today with regard to intellectual freedom and the provision of information services.

For more than fifty years, the American Library Association has been at the forefront of protecting the public's right to a free and open information society -- one in which every person may find ideas and information from all points of view at a library, without restriction or prejudice.

Our society is now poised at the brink of a new, technologically driven, information revolution -- one which holds the promise of expanding truly participatory democracy, and providing new opportunities for all to take part in intellectual exploration and debate -- in other words, intellectual participation for all. At this crucial point in our history, we must ensure that we make the right choices, to preserve and implement the promise of expanded intellectual participation, and guard against losing this opportunity to those who would create an information "have" and "have not" society. Information

is the lifeblood of a democracy -- it must be available and accessible to all, with the same degree of ease -- individual economic circumstances must not dictate the level of public participation in this new, technological information society.

Publicly supported libraries, and the philosophy of intellectual freedom upon which their services are based, are the answer. For more than one hundred years such libraries have served as the peoples' universities, offering the opportunity for intellectual participation of all types -- political, cultural, social -- to all people regardless of their background. The American Library Association, its Intellectual Freedom Committee and its Office for Intellectual Freedom, have developed and helped libraries implement a time-tested and very successful set of intellectual freedom principles that have served to protect the rights of library patrons to this intellectual participation for decades. These policies address the right to have access to information from all points of view, regardless of the library patron's origin, age, background or

views. They admonish libraries to make all points of view available regardless of the affiliations or beliefs of those who created and disseminated the information, and despite partisan or doctrinal disapproval of the ideas presented. They require libraries to combat censorship wherever it may occur. And they act as an interpretive bridge between a well established body of First Amendment law and everyday library operation.

These principles have demonstrated their vitality in practical application regardless of new formats of expression or changes in technology. They can, and we believe they must, guide our path into the new, technological age of instant and global communication and information access.

The NBC Nightly News recently reported that, despite the overwhelming publicity about the Internet, only about 2% of Americans have access to it. This is unacceptable -- the intellectual life of the 21st century will

reside on global information networks like the Internet -- and all must be welcome.

Libraries are among those institutions identified as essential to the National Information Infrastructure -- and they will need a substantial financial commitment from government to continue their vital role as the people's link and gateway to intellectual participation.

But even with that support, access will be meaningless if the information superhighway is allowed to develop with restricted, private roadways, tollbooths, or rules of the road that exclude constitutionally protected speech and library users' rights to have access to the full spectrum of human thought and expression, as it exists now and as it will in the future.

Each day the Office for Intellectual Freedom receives new reports of egregious violations of First Amendment rights solely due to the environment in which expression took place -- cyberspace. There are hundreds of system operators and administrators out there, who may know a lot about what

computers can do, but who are making decisions right now which demonstrate their ignorance of First Amendment principles. Computer bulletin boards, used as public fora by their devotees, have been subjected to monitoring, censorship, and removal of individual accounts because of the content of expression. System administrators in publicly supported institutions have attempted to impose constitutionally suspect content or viewpoint restrictions on the type of information available, or which may be discussed or accessed, on what they frequently refer to, possessively, as "their" systems. The legal parameters have not been set or explained in many instances. Some services seem to want to have it both ways -- on the one hand claiming common carrier status to avoid liability for the allegedly libelous or illegal postings of a user, while on the other hand claiming the editorial prerogative of a publisher to censor speech critical of their services disseminated via those services.

And while all this is happening, libraries attempting to continue to deliver their traditional print-based services are dealing with the most

repressive and censorious atmosphere in recent memory. The Office for Intellectual Freedom recorded 697 challenges to school and library materials in 1993. As of October 19, 1994, the Office has already recorded 603 such challenges -- at this rate, the number will be well in excess of 1000 by the end of the year. While some of the steady increase in the past four years may be due to better reporting, research has shown us that for every incident reported, there could be as many as four or five that, for one reason or another do not get reported. So in terms of statistics, these numbers, distressing as they are, still represent only the tip of the iceberg.

Organized pressure groups whose agenda is to control what others may read have launched a nationally directed but locally implemented campaign to purge libraries of ideas they find objectionable. Libraries all over the country have encountered groups demanding, in some degree or another, removal or restriction of information addressing homosexuality or the occult, (the two most complained about areas) or abortion, or euthanasia, or suicide. These

demands to restrict access to information are all made in the name of "family values" and offered as an alleged cure-all for social ills. Libraries are being asked to take on the role of child care agencies, and to provide surrogate parenting in an area most librarians feel is best and most appropriately left to individual parents -- determining what materials are appropriate for which children. But the pressure groups wish to impose one view of "appropriateness" on all, up to and including, in the latest and most extreme proposal we have heard of, creating physical barriers and requiring proof of age to so much as enter the "adult" section of the library, where all the books having anything to do with homosexuality, suicide, euthanasia, abortion and the occult are housed. My question is, what wouldn't be in there? We've had demands to remove or restrict the fantasy novels of Christian theologians on the grounds that their books are Satanic. We've had demands that any nude representation of the human form be removed, including one such representation that appeared in cartoon form in one tiny quadrant of one of the

Where's Waldo books! Classics of American literature like The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Of Mice and Men and Catcher in the Rye are on the list every year. Fairy tales - violent, anti-woman or Satanic. Halloween books - Satanic. The Drawings of El Greco - perverted. The Bible - unsuitable for children -- and on and on and on. This year I've had calls and letters from persons who wished to inform me that they agreed with many of the challenges and bannings that appear in the list I've provided you -- with the obvious implication that everyone else should agree too. The censorship landscape this year, and for many years past, has included the unabashed willingness to cast moral suspicion on persons who would freely exercise their fundamental constitutional right to express ideas and have access to the ideas of others, and especially on those who trust their children and their own influence over their own children, enough to offer those children the opportunity to read, to think and to learn.

Intolerance has become the order of the day. We have lost the understanding of the necessity of tolerance of the expression of ideas with which we disagree to the survival of our liberty. And libraries are the lone voice and presence, struggling each day to remind the public of this.

As we enter the new information age, libraries will need the unified and informed support of legislators and policy makers, to remind the American public that our liberty is founded on free speech, including the freedom to speak and hear messages that may offend many people. The founders viewed this type of intellectual exchange, and even intellectual disturbance, as a good thing.

Benjamin Franklin said, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." I am asking the Commission, and each individual Commissioner, to use every opportunity to remind the American public of the unique mission publicly supported libraries serve -- they are the only place where anyone can go to fulfill the

promise of our free society and to give meaning and reality to the First

Amendment right to receive information.

The Constitution guarantees our liberty -- it does not promise us absolute safety. No such promise can be made in a free society. Freedom entails risk, but we have known for more than two hundred years that the benefits of freedom, and particularly freedom of expression, far outweigh the risks. Intellectual participation is the beneficial offspring of freedom of expression, and it must be available to all, including our young people, who must learn how to access information from differing points of view, compare and contrast it, analyze it, and come to their own conclusions, which is what free people do. The future offers unprecedented opportunities for intellectual participation -- and libraries, appropriately supported and vigorously defended, are the key to this exciting future for us all. Thank you for your time.

CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY

(10/14/94)

SUBJECT	PARTICIPANTS	DATES
1. Delivering Electronic Information in a Knowledge-Based Democracy	Leaders from government, private industry, libraries, and academic and user Communities	July 14, 1993
2. Technical Strategies for a National Digital Library	Technical experts	September 1-2, 1994
3. Funding Strategies	Foundation executives	October 1994 - March 1995
4. Cataloging Digital Texts	Cataloging experts	October 12-14, 1994
5. The Contents of a National Digital Library	Representatives of major research libraries	October 21, 1994
6. Public-Private Cooperation	LC Network Advisory Committee	December 5, 1994
7. Technical and Fiscal Strategies	Corporate leaders	January 1995
8. Organizing the Digital Library	Cataloging experts	May 10-12, 1995
9. Benefits of a National Digital Library	General library community	To be determined
10. Copyright and Intellectual Property Issues	Owners and users of copyrighted material	To be determined
11. National Digital Library Partnerships	Educational communities	To be determined



United States
National Commission on
Libraries and Information Science

**DRAFT MINUTES
NCLIS MEETING
OCTOBER 25 AND 27, 1994**

Commissioners Present:

Daniel Casey; Carol DiPrete (October 26 and 27); Martha Gould; Norman Kelson;
Frank Lucchino; Kay Riddle; Bobby Roberts; Gary Sudduth (October 25 and 26);
Elinor Swaim, Vice Chairman; Winston Tabb (October 26 and 27); Robert Willard;
Barbara Taylor; Joel Valdez (October 25 and 26); and Jeanne Hurley Simon, Chairperson

Commissioner Absent:

Shirley G. Adamovich

Staff Present:

Mary Alice Hedge, Associate Executive Director; Jane Williams, Research Associate,
Kim Miller, Administrative Officer, and Barbara Whiteleather, Special Assistant and
Recording Secretary

Guests and Observers Present:

Karen Albrethsen, Incoming President, Nevada Library Association; Arlene Bansal,
Arizona State Librarian; Beth Bingham, Official NCLIS Liaison for WHCLIST; Mary
Costabile, Official NCLIS Liaison for the American Library Association Washington
Office; Gerald Hodges, American Library Association, Chicago; Jan Lockart, Washoe
County Library Association, Reno, NV.; Jan Moltzan, Co-Chair, LSCA Task Force; Jan
Sanders, Bartlesville Public Library, OK.; William R. Strader, North Dakota State
Librarian

Tuesday, October 25, 1994
The National Judicial College, Law Library Board Room
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Chairperson Simon called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

JUDGE V. ROBERT PAYANT

Judge V. Robert Payant, President, The National Judicial College, welcomed the NCLIS Members and staff. The National Judicial College is a non-profit institution providing continuing judicial education to state trial judges, federal and state administrative law judges, and other court officials. The College, affiliated with the American Bar Association, is located at the University of Nevada, Reno. The National Judicial College Council for the Future has 38 members, including The Honorable Robert S. Willard, NCLIS Member.

Chairperson Simon thanked Dean Payant for his hospitality.

APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTES

MOTION

Moved by Daniel Casey, seconded by Martha Gould, that the draft minutes of the NCLIS planning meeting, July 28-29, 1994, be approved as submitted. Further, that the author, Barbara Whiteleather, be complimented on the completeness and accuracy of the minutes.

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

NCLIS Meeting and Regional Hearing

Chairperson Simon reported that Peter R. Young had a previous commitment which prevented him from attending this Commission meeting and hearing. Last May, before the NCLIS meeting schedule was set, Mr. Young accepted an invitation to present the keynote address at the Nebraska Library Association in Omaha on October 27. Mr. Young was praised for the thorough Executive Director's report (Tab B-2) dated October 25, 1994.

This meeting is being held in conjunction with the Nevada Library Association/Mountain Plains Library Association Annual Conference in Incline Village, Nevada. Chairperson Simon thanked Commissioner Gould for suggesting the Nevada meeting and for assistance in arranging for the October 26 Hearing on the Federal Role for Libraries: Planning for the Reauthorization of the LSCA. Chairperson Simon stated that this

regional hearing is in keeping with the Commission's mandate in P.L. 91-345 to advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policies.

Senate Confirms Joel Valdez

On October 11, 1995, the Senate confirmed the appointment of Hon. Joel D. Valdez, Senior Vice President for Business Affairs, The University of Arizona, Tucson. Chairperson Simon congratulated Commissioner Valdez and welcomed him as a Member of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program

Chairperson Simon quoted a portion of a U.S. Postal Service press release entitled, "Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program," issued October 20, 1994:

"Designed by the Postal Service, the 'information' kiosk is a key element in the Clinton Administration's re-inventing government initiative. This kiosk sets forth the vision of an increasingly effective government that employs state-of-the-art technology to deliver service to the public. The White House asked the Postal Service to lead an interagency effort to define how to provide electronic access to government information and services using kiosks as a delivery vehicle. Since May, the Postal Service has worked with representatives of more than 18 federal agencies and 50 state and local governments to shape a model for government-wide service delivery. The task force has concentrated on researching new technologies and applications while analyzing the underlying business case for making electronic service delivery a reality. The results of these findings will be published in November 1994."

Chairperson Simon stated, "Libraries are where people go for information. We need to build the National Information Infrastructure (NII) upon the library system. The Post Office has enough to do without getting involved in the NII. Why was the Commission not notified about the proposed program or involved in determining the test sites? Will the kiosks be staffed with trained professionals capable of assisting the public in their information needs?" She noted there are many unanswered questions. [A copy of the press release is Attachment I.]

Commissioner Gould urged, "From an information-policy point of view, the Commission should take a stand on questioning the validity of access to the information highway via the Post office when there is no information to indicate if there will be appropriate staff supplied by the Post Office to monitor this operation. Some of the 15,000 libraries in the United States already offer government information through the Internet. The gateway to electronic information should be in the public libraries -- not in the Post Office!"

Commissioner Willard reminded the Members of the President's commitment in his first State of the Union Address to connect every school, every clinic, every library to the information superhighway. "Since we are concerned about the needs of the public, the Post Office may provide one more channel. Many people do not visit hospitals, clinics or libraries. The Post Office may provide that opportunity," he said.

MOTION

Moved by Martha Gould, seconded by Barbara Taylor, that NCLIS staff be directed to research and report back at the earliest possible date on the information contained in the U.S. Postal Service press release calling for the Post Office to be the gateway to the information highway so NCLIS can determine what actions would be appropriate for NCLIS to take.

The motion carried unanimously.

Chairperson Simon Presents Remarks at University of Illinois

Chairperson Simon was invited to present remarks at a University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Symposium on October 13, 1994, entitled, "From the University to the Consumer: Putting Knowledge to Work for Business, Government, and the Public." [A copy of Mrs. Simon's remarks was distributed as I.D. 94-55.]

Congressional Friends

With the upcoming elections, Members of Congress supporting library programs and library program appropriations may drastically change. NCLIS staff will prepare and distribute to Commissioners a brief analysis of the results of the Congressional election. It was noted that ALA prepared such a list, dated July 20, 1994 and may update it. A list of House Members Supporting Library Program Appropriations, as of July 20, 1994, is Attachment II.

Best Wishes to Kristina Zahorik

Kristina Zahorik, Legislative Assistant, Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Employment and Productivity Subcommittee, has assumed a new position in the Chicago area. At Chairperson Simon's request, staff will prepare a letter of congratulations and best wishes. Ms. Zahorik has been an excellent friend and support of libraries and information services.

NCLIS BUDGET REQUEST FOR FY 1996

An excerpt from the NCLIS Budget Request for FY 1996 was included under Tab B of the meeting notebook. It was requested that copies of the budget cycle be included in all Commission meeting notebooks.

Ms. Williams reported that the NCLIS budget request for FY 1996 is \$962,000. OMB hasn't informed NCLIS what figure for NCLIS for FY 1996 will appear in the President's Budget, expected out in January or February 1995. Ms. Williams noted that during most of the year staff is working with budgets for three different fiscal years. She also noted that timing is very important, and that scheduled Commission meetings do not always coincide with the budget requests.

Ms. Hedge urged Commissioners to inform staff of programs and/or plans of particular interest to them. Commissioner Gould urged developing long-range and short-range plans and a framework of issues with dollar amounts included.

NCLIS ANNUAL REPORT

At the Commission's request, the 1993-94 NCLIS Annual Report will begin with a brief history of the Commission. In addition, the following changes were suggested:

- If possible, have an attention-grabbing cover, for example, the illustration by Peter Max. Commissioner Willard offered his assistance in this suggestion;
- Include pictures of permanent and contract staff;
- Page 9. Clarify the seven findings of the quick-response sample survey listed, particularly the following statements: (a) 20.9% of U.S. public libraries are connected to the Internet; and (b) Federal assistance for connecting public libraries to the Internet is needed and required.
- Rewrite and reorganize bullet points on page 10; send to Commissioner Willard for review; and
- Add expiration of appointment dates under photographs of Commissioners.

NOTICE OF AN INQUIRY ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND OPEN ACCESS ISSUES

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is reviewing universal service and open access issues in communications. Public comment is requested on or before December 14, 1994. Commissioner Willard offered to draft comments on the NTIA proposal (included in the NCLIS meeting notebook under Tab D) for Commissioners to review.

Commissioner Gould requested that staff provide periodic status reports on pending items, i.e., NCLIS comments on draft legislation, regulations, and/or reports.

HEXAGON PLANNING PROCESS

The Commission engaged in a session of hexagon planning, directed by John Hester, Director of Conference Planning, Washoe County, Reno, Nevada. Ideas and concepts are summarized and written onto the hexagons by each individual participating. According to the inventors of this process, the mobility of the hexagons allows individual ideas to be moved and repatterned, developed, and new ideas generated. The presenter noted that by arranging and rearranging the ideas, the hexagons gave greater clarity, new insight, and fresh ideas emerge from what was previously trapped in a partial, fragmented, or rigid form, such as a flip chart. The process involves six steps: (1) Factoring; (2) Ordering; (3) Clustering; (4) Interconnection; (5) Re-configuring; and (6) Prioritizing.

The Commissioners wrote one idea on each individual hexagon reflecting individual priorities for accomplishment in the next year [step 1 - Factoring]:

Love the one you're with (make friends of Congressional people) - Swaim

Pilot an Internet model - Sudduth

Expand and implement Internet study - Lucchino

Celebrate 25th anniversary of NCLIS - Riddle

Policy recommendations to LSCA reauthorization process - Gould

Debate about universal access vs. competition, much of which rests at state rather than federal level - Roberts

Develop appropriate content for meeting with American Association of Law Librarians; substantive program activities - Willard

Establish some priority in developing federal policy with other agencies on coordinating NII - Taylor

Congress refer library matters to NCLIS as implementing agency - Casey

Create special program that is unique for 25th year - Kelinson

Celebration of 25th anniversary; White House Conference on Aging; White House Conference on Small Business; work with public service commissions and advice from state governments - Simon

Wrap up accomplishments of last 25 years; present specific vision for next 25 years - Swaim

Celebration of 25th anniversary; LSCA - Sudduth

Enable recommendations to be acted on by administration. Save dollars by doubling NCLIS' budget (rather than creating new agencies) - Lucchino

Collect and share library statistics and data - Riddle

Establish budget priorities; develop procedures for more outreach to broad library community - Gould

Provide substantive input to NII Advisory Council's final report - Willard

Commemorative anniversary report (one to 25; next 25 years) - Taylor

Privacy of messages on Internet; importance of White House Conference I and II recommendations; closure on hearings and reports - Casey

Develop LSCA program further and insure its future - Kelinson

Look at federal funding to respond to public's changing needs - Roberts

Become international force to democratize other countries - Valdez

After clustering [step 3] the above ideas, the following list developed:

Vision

Information is global

The need for a vision for NCLIS over the next 25 years

Budget

Establish budget

Double the NCLIS budget and save dollars, instead of establishing new agencies

25th Anniversary

Celebrate the 25th anniversary of NCLIS

National Information Infrastructure (NII)

Libraries and the information highway

How to best communicate to the system

NCLIS should insist on privacy of the Internet

Pilot an Internet model

Provide substantive input to the final report of the NII Advisory Council

NCLIS determines how to effectively advise public service commissions at the state levels. [P.L. 91-345 calls for giving advice.]

Library Services and Construction Act Reauthorization

Policy recommendations for LSCA reauthorization

Develop the LSCA fund and ensure its future

Relationships

White House Conferences on Library and Information Services I and

II - What has happened since 1970?

Implement WHCLIS I and II recommendations

Develop methods to better enable our recommendations to be acted upon

Love the one you're with

NCLIS Meeting in Pittsburgh

Develop appropriate context for meeting in Pittsburgh in conjunction
with American Association of Law Librarians (AALL)

Outreach

Develop procedures for outreach to the broad library community

White House Conference on Aging

White House Conference on Small Businesses

Continue to collect and share library statistics and data

How should Federal funding respond to the changing information needs of the public?

Because of time, the process moved to step 6, - Prioritizing. The following list of
priorities emerged:

- LSCA
- NII/Internet
- Relationships
- Global
- Budget

Votes were as follows:

Priorities

- 7 Federal funding policy
LSCA
- 4 National Information Infrastructure
Relationships

- 1 Outreach
 Pittsburgh meeting
 Vision
 25th anniversary
 Budget

Chairperson Simon adjourned the meeting at 5:30 p.m.

Thursday, October 27, 1994
Incline Parks Village and Recreation Department
Incline Village, Nevada

Chairperson Simon called the meeting to order at 8:00 A.M.

NCLIS BRIEFING ON LIBRARIES AND THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY

After reviewing the draft notes of the NCLIS Briefings on Libraries and the Information Superhighway held September 21-22, 1994, the Commission requested staff prepare thematic summaries of the September briefings and the October 26 hearing, including examples, anecdotes, and success stories from the state reports. Upon Commission approval, the analysis would be distributed to Congress, the Administration, and others requesting copies. Commissioner Willard suggested publicizing through National Telecommunications and Information Service (NTIS) if NCLIS funds aren't sufficient.

Commissioner Willard suggested that the President's State of the Union Message serve as a time for presenting something from NCLIS. Chairperson Simon suggested a type of annual 'State of the Libraries' report.

Commissioner Gould asked, "At what time do we draft specific policy recommendations?" Chairperson Simon replied that the next NCLIS meeting could be devoted to developing strong recommendations to Congress on the LSCA reauthorization. Commissioner Gould suggested that NCLIS work with COSLA on evaluation of LSCA-funded programs. Ms. Williams asked what the Commission could do regarding evaluation that the Department of Education could not do. Commissioner Roberts stated, "I would be opposed to writing policy in conflict with the ALA consensus document." It was pointed out that the Commission endorsed the document in principle and that it could serve as the basis for the draft policy statement.

Chairperson Simon interrupted the conversation to introduce Anne Levinson Penway, Esq., scheduled to talk at 8:00 a.m. The discussion on LSCA reauthorization would resume following Ms. Penway's presentation.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

Anne Levinson Penway, Assistant Director, Office for Intellectual Freedom, American Library Association, made a presentation about *Intellectual Freedom: The Prerequisite for Intellectual Participation*. She thanked the Commission for the opportunity to bring to its attention "the disturbing, and in many cases, dire, circumstances in which libraries find themselves today with regard to intellectual freedom and the provision of information services."

The complete text of Ms' Penway's presentation is Attachment II.

LSCA REAUTHORIZATION

In discussing LSCA, Chairperson Simon urged, "We have to move forward. We cannot continue to just discuss the LSCA reauthorization." Commissioner Gould suggested the Commission continue its work with the LSCA Task Force and request copies of all Task Force papers for review and comment. She urged, "We must begin to draft policy recommendations that are tied to the role of the information provider and the role of the library in the community. LSCA deals strictly with public libraries. We need to develop the federal government's role and support for libraries, beyond LSCA. Our responsibility is to the broad concept."

Ms. Hedge voiced her concern that aspects of the U.S. Department of Education's LSCA Reauthorization policy may be outside the framework of the ALA consensus document. Ms. Hedge noted that the maintenance-of-effort issue remains a major stumbling block. Education has to have OMB approval of proposed legislation and the person responsible for this area at OMB is new.

After discussion, Commissioner Roberts introduced the following motion:

MOTION

Moved by Bobby Roberts, seconded by Elinor Swaim, that the Commission clearly communicate to the Administration its support of the draft consensus document, "Reinventing the Library Services and Construction Act," developed by the Task Force on LSCA Reauthorization

Further, if legislation is framed outside of the consensus document, NCLIS will offer substantial comments. The Commission offers its services to the U.S. Department of Education and OMB on this issue and offers the advice of its able Members.

The motion carried.

Commissioner Gould introduced the following motion:

MOTION

It was moved by Martha Gould, seconded by Frank Lucchino, that NCLIS begin drafting specific policy recommendations for federal information policies, funding issues, and the roles that libraries play in that arena, based on the valuable information NCLIS has gathered to date.

The motion carried.

Commissioner Roberts stated his concern over the library community's adoption of the subsidized monopoly model (like the Post office) in regard to communications rates for libraries. He said he is on the competitive side of the issue and pointed out that the Commission has not heard from regulators, telephone companies, and non-library people. He stated, "I am not sure we are on the right path. We have not heard testimony from outside the library world. There are many questions about universal access to the rural areas. If you de-regulate the system, you do away with universal access in the process."

Commissioner Willard stated that many hearings have been held and suggested studying the results of appropriate Congressional testimony.

PERSONNEL

Referring to the organization chart in the NCLIS streamlining plan (Tab C of the NCLIS meeting notebook), Commissioner Lucchino expressed his concern that Kim Miller, Barbara Whiteleather and perhaps other staff are employed as consultants, and are not receiving benefits. Jane Williams said she knows that Peter Young is looking into options regarding contract staff. Ms. Hedge also stated that Mr. Young had asked her to look into how best to bring consultants on board.

MOTION

Moved by Frank Lucchino, seconded by Martha Gould, that the staff report during the December 1, 1994, conference call on the status of "non-benefited" employees and how best to bring contract staff on board.

The motion carried.

DIGITIZATION TUTORIAL AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Winston Tabb reported on the Library of Congress' strategic directions toward a digital library. The Library of Congress has received \$13 million in grants to digitize collections. The development of a National Digital Library would encompass two fundamental concepts:

A collection of primary library materials converted to digital form with initial emphasis on conversion of unique and historically significant materials; and

1. A range of national digital library services that will render the digital collections accessible.

Mr. Tabb noted a special role for the Commission in making certain that the digitized content has a dissemination mechanism. He also stated that NCLIS would be involved in

consultative meetings on the National Digital Library. A list of Consultative Meetings, National Digital Library, is Attachment IV..

GREETINGS FROM NLA/MPLA

Ronnelle Thompson, President of the Mountain Plains Library Association, welcomed the Commission to the NLA/MPLA Annual Conference and thanked it for conducting its meeting and hearing in Nevada. "It is important for us to know that someone is working at the federal level to make sure that public libraries are remembered," she stated.

WHCLIST

Beth Bingham, White House Conference on Library and Information Services Task Force (WHCLIST) Secretary, thanked the Commission for the invitation to attend the meeting and hearing as the official NCLIS/WHCLIST liaison in place of WHCLIST Claude Blakely who was participating in the South Carolina Library Association meeting. Ms. Bingham offered the assistance of WHCLIST stating, "If NCLIS needs help at the grassroots level, we are there for you. We would like a two-way communication between NCLIS and WHCLIST. If you need certain types of information, please let me know. We are all one working for the common good."

The Commission applauded Ms. Bingham for her interest in the work of the Commission and for being an effective resource about WHCLIST's work during the meeting..

PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

The 1995 White House Conference on Aging will be held May 1-5 at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC.

The American Library Association (ALA) has invited NCLIS to co-sponsor a pre-Conference on February 3, 1995, in Philadelphia during the ALA Midwinter Meeting. ALA is providing \$5,500 for the preconference and invites NCLIS to pledge a similar amount. ALA will provide staff support for the preconference.

The Commission suggested that staff get the Office of General Counsel, U.S. Department of Education, to review the proposal.

MOTION

It was moved by Martha Gould, and seconded by Daniel Casey and Robert Willard, that NCLIS honor ALA's request to co-sponsor a pre-White House Conference on Aging based on the approval and clearance from the Office of General Counsel, at an amount not to exceed \$5,500.

The motion carried.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Ms. Hedge reported that a White House Conference on Small Business will be held in June 1995. Prior to the national conference, there will be 66 meetings attracting up to 40,000 participants who will discuss the challenges facing small businesses. She has been consulted by WHCSB staff regarding how best to involve libraries at the preconference sites and for information regarding specific research requests.

STATISTICAL SAMPLER

A copy of "An NCLIS Library Statistical Sampler" was included under Tab K of the NCLIS meeting notebook. The sampler was prepared in 1984 response to the 12 most frequently asked questions about libraries and information services in the United States. Commissioner DiPrete reminded the Commission that ALA publishes a similar document every two years. In addition, she noted, the Bowker Annual contains many pertinent statistics. Ms. Hedge asked Commissioners if they thought an updated version of the statistical sampler would be useful. They agreed to consider the matter and put it on their next agenda.

Commissioner Willard suggested a statistical pocket-guide. Useful information on the pocket-size guide might include: (1) The annual appropriation for LSCA; and (2) the number of public and school libraries in America. Commissioners DiPrete and Roberts offered their assistance in the development of the statistical material.

Ms. Williams referred to two NCLIS publications issued in 1978: *"Public Libraries: Who Should Pay the Bills?"* and *"Our Nation's Libraries: An Inventory of Resources and Needs."*

Commissioners expressed interest in both publications and briefly discussed the possibility of producing updated similar reports.

PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A GUIDE TO FEDERAL GRANTS AND SERVICES

The Commission briefly discussed a proposal for NCLIS to develop a brief outline publication on *"The Federal Role: An Overview of Programs Supporting Libraries."* For reference, a copy of "Federal Grants and Services for Libraries, A Guide to Selected Programs," prepared by ALA in January 1993 was included under Tab K of the NCLIS meeting notebook.

The Commission agreed to consider the proposal and postponed further discussion.

MOU BETWEEN NCLIS AND THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

Ms. Hedge reported on-going progress regarding drafting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NCLIS and the National Education Goals Panel.

WHCLIS RECOMMENDATIONS

Commissioner Casey suggested staff prepare a report on the implementation status of both WHCLIS I and II. He stated, "We have an obligation to the American people to show how the money was spent and the value the conferences served." Commissioner Casey proposed the report show how library and information services were improved by citizen involvement. Commissioners expressed concern that staff could not undertake such a major project and also expressed concern over the cost of the study.

After brief discussion, Commissioner Casey introduced the following motion:

MOTION

It was moved by Daniel Casey, seconded by Robert Willard, that staff develop proposals with timelines and cost estimates for the preparation and publication of a progress report, including an analysis of the recommendations, on the 1979 and 1991 White House Conferences on Library and Information Services.

The motion carried.

This topic will be a discussion item on the agenda for the December conference call.

NCLIS MEETING CALENDAR

The Commission discussed the suggested FY 1995 meeting dates, Tab L of the NCLIS meeting notebook. Commissioner Willard offered to help plan a meeting in conjunction with the National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council.

Several Commissioners expressed their desire not to hold NCLIS meeting during ALA meetings. The Members also decided not to celebrate NCLIS' 25th anniversary during Library Legislative Week, April 10-14, 1995.

The Members decided to hold a conference call on December 1 at 11:00 a.m. EST. Agenda items for the conference call include:

- Possible foundation support for NCLIS activities (Lucchino);
- Additional NCLIS meeting dates for FY 1995;
- Celebration of the NCLIS' 25th anniversary, and NCLIS life-time achievement awards and ceremony;

- Update on WHCLIS I and II analysis report;
- Update on personnel;
- NCLIS Internet connections;
- Update, NCLIS budget;
- Update, statistical brochure; and
- Proposal for preparation of progress report and analysis of recommendations of two WHC's.

Staff will prepare a list of all relevant conferences to assist in determining future NCLIS meeting dates and locations.

The next NCLIS meeting will be held in Annapolis, Maryland, on Thursday, February 23 and 24, 1995.

NCLIS AWARDS PROGRAM

The Commission approved Commissioner Robert's recommendation to present a one-time, life-time achievement award for contributions to library and information services during NCLIS' 25th anniversary celebration. He offered to help develop a list of 25 potential award recipients.

NCLIS INTERNET CONNECTIONS

NCLIS is providing computers for Commissioners without them so that all Commissioners can eventually correspond via e-mail. E-mail might replace conference calls. Ms. Hedge encouraged Commissioners were encouraged to ask their local libraries for demonstrations of the Internet and e-mail.

If possible, staff will arrange a training session for Commissioners during the NCLIS February meeting.

PERMANENT PAPER

Commissioners approved the draft letter to be sent to all governors (Tab L of the NCLIS meeting notebook) encouraging the use of long-lived, acid-free paper in state and local government documents and publications.

NCLIS COMMITTEES

Chairperson Simon appointed Martha Gould, Norman Kelson, and Joel Valdez to the NCLIS Ad Hoc Budget Committee.

The establishment of additional committees and liaisons was postponed pending appointment of the two new Commissioners.

REPORT ON NII ADVISORY COUNCIL

Commissioner Willard reported on the National Information Infrastructure (NII) Advisory Council meeting held the prior week in the Silicon Valley, California. He noted that approximately 28 of the 37 members were present. One interesting decision made by the Advisory Council members was that substitutes could not attend meetings on their behalf.

The Council is, at present, in Phase III, Planning for the Principles of the NII. The six areas defined for developing a set of principles are: vision, education/training, electronic commerce, access to the NII, privacy and security, and intellectual property.

Phase IV, Stakeholder Outreach, will begin early in 1995. Commissioner Willard urged the Commission to pay particular attention to this phase. The next phases will be: Phase V, Education Networking; Phase VI, Action Agendas; Phase VII, Final Deliverables; and Phase VIII, Public Information/Education Outreach.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Attachments

- (I) Press Release, "Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program, October 20, 1994
- (II) List, House Members Supporting Library Program Appropriations
- (III) Text of presentation by Anne Levinson Penway
- (IV) List, Consultative Meetings, National Digital Library

October 20, 1994

Contact:

(NEWS MEDIA ONLY) Mark Saunders (202) 268-2171

(OTHER) Susan Smoter (202) 268-5448

Service to the Citizen Kiosk Pilot Program

Designed by the Postal Service, the "information" kiosk is a key element in the Clinton Administration's re-inventing government initiative. This kiosk sets forth the vision of an increasingly effective government that employs state-of-the-art technology to deliver service to the public. The White House asked the Postal Service to lead an interagency effort to define how to provide electronic access to government information and services using kiosks as a delivery vehicle. Since May, the Postal Service has worked with representatives of more than 18 federal agencies and 50 state and local governments to shape a model for government-wide service delivery. The task force has concentrated on researching new technologies and applications while analyzing the underlying business case for making electronic service delivery a reality. The results of these findings will be published in November, 1994.

The Postal Service: A Unique Institution

One of the central elements of the Postal Service's mission is to "bind the nation together". As electronic service delivery is used throughout the American economy, one of the most important tasks of the Postal Service is to guard against the risk of creating two societies: the electronic information "haves" and "have nots". The Postal Service, with its 40,000 locations, is the only federal agency that maintains day-to-day contact with the American public. The Postal Service which has played an essential role in developing America's infrastructure by becoming an active participant in the evolution of the nation's railroad system, the telegraph and the airplane, has a unique opportunity to contribute to building the Information Superhighway. For more than 200 years, America's postal system has been the trusted third party in the communications chain that binds the nation together. This public trust can now be extended to help the information revolution move forward.

The kiosk of tomorrow may offer one tool for extending the traditional postal mission by providing service to America. The kiosk delivering these services will be a completely new concept-networking government service information through the Internet and other value added networks.

ZIP Code look-up Pilot Testing

The Postal Service is working with kiosk providers to market test interactive software and to refine customer service concepts. Initial test units will be used as a technology and operations pilot test in the Washington, D.C. area at participating agency locations and at highly visible sites within the city. Following the tests of these first interactive units, kiosks will be market tested in urban and rural areas throughout the country.

The public's reaction, software and hardware usability, kiosk operation and support, usage rates and identification of the most popular topics, and willingness to pay for convenience are all factors that will contribute to evaluating the success of the program. As successful market tests guide design, and appropriate interagency agreements are negotiated, nationwide delivery models may be considered. Working with federal agencies, state and local governments and private sector providers, the kiosk partnerships of the future will pioneer new forms of service delivery to citizens.

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House Members Supporting Library Program Appropriations

As of July 20, 1994

The Representatives listed have agreed to sign the "Dear Colleague" letter spearheaded by Reps. Owens, Reed, Williams, and Kildee. The final letter had two signatures that could not be identified.

STATE	HOUSE MEMBER	STATE	HOUSE MEMBER
Alabama	Hilliard	New Hampshire	Swett
Alaska		New Jersey	Torricelli, Andrews, Menendez, Franks, Payne
Arizona	English	New Mexico	
Arkansas	Hutchinson	New York	Owens, Nadler, Maloney, Schumer, Boehlert, Engel, Valazquez, Ackerman, Rangel, Slaughter, Towns
California	Lewis, Miller, Waters, Waxman, Dellums, Martinez, Edwards, Eshoo, Stark, Lantos	North Carolina	Rose, McMillan
Colorado	Schroeder	North Dakota	
Connecticut	Shays, Gejdenson, Kennelly	Ohio	Sawyer, Traficant, Strickland, Fingerhut
Delaware		Oklahoma	
Florida	Billrakis, Goss, Diaz-Balart, Ros-Lehtinen, Johnston, Hastings, Meek	Oregon	DeFazio, Furse, Kopetski
Georgia	Gingrich, Lewis, Bishop	Pennsylvania	Coyne, Weldon, Margolies-Mezvinsky
Hawaii		Rhode Island	Reed, Machuley
Idaho	LaRocco	South Carolina	Clyburn, Derrick, Spratt
Illinois	Gutierrez, Evans, Collins, Costello, Durbin, Lipinski	South Dakota	Johnson
Indiana	Hamilton, McCloskey, Long, Sharp	Tennessee	Clement, Lloyd
Iowa	Leach	Texas	Bryant, Green, Gonzalez, Hall, de la Garza, Wilson, Frost
Kansas		Utah	
Kentucky	Barlow, Mazzoli, Baesler	Vermont	SANDERS, Shepherd
Louisiana	Fields	Virginia	
Maine	Andrews	Washington	McDermott, Swift, Unsoeld
Maryland	Morella, Mfume, Cardin	West Virginia	Wise, Rahall
Massachusetts	Neal, Studds, Moakley, Frank	Wisconsin	Gunderson
Michigan	Kildee, Levin	Wyoming	
Minnesota	Vento, Oberstar	American Samoa	
Mississippi		Dist. of Columbia	
Missouri	Clay, Danner, Wheat	Guam	
Montana	Williams	Puerto Rico	Romero-Barcelo
Nebraska		Virgin Islands	
Nevada			

(Democrats in roman; Republicans in *italic*; Independents in SMALL CAPS; Resident Commissioners and Delegates in boldface.)

**INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM:
THE PREREQUISITE FOR INTELLECTUAL PARTICIPATION**

**Testimony presented to
The National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science**

October 27, 1994

**Anne Levinson Penway
Assistant Director, Office for Intellectual Freedom
American Library Association**

My name is Anne Levinson Penway, and I am the Assistant Director of the Office for Intellectual Freedom at the American Library Association. By virtue of that position, I also serve as Deputy Executive Director of the Freedom to Read Foundation, a legal defense organization dedicated to preserving the rights of libraries to make available, and library users to have access to, the full range of constitutionally protected speech.

As Assistant Director of OIF, I provide direct support and assistance to librarians combatting censorship of library collections, and I provide public education and information about ALA's intellectual freedom policy. I am grateful to have the opportunity to bring to the attention of the National

Commission on Libraries and Information Science the disturbing, and in many cases, dire, circumstances in which libraries find themselves today with regard to intellectual freedom and the provision of information services.

For more than fifty years, the American Library Association has been at the forefront of protecting the public's right to a free and open information society -- one in which every person may find ideas and information from all points of view at a library, without restriction or prejudice.

Our society is now poised at the brink of a new, technologically driven, information revolution -- one which holds the promise of expanding truly participatory democracy, and providing new opportunities for all to take part in intellectual exploration and debate -- in other words, intellectual participation for all. At this crucial point in our history, we must ensure that we make the right choices, to preserve and implement the promise of expanded intellectual participation, and guard against losing this opportunity to those who would create an information "have" and "have not" society. Information

is the lifeblood of a democracy – it must be available and accessible to all, with the same degree of ease – individual economic circumstances must not dictate the level of public participation in this new, technological information society.

Publicly supported libraries, and the philosophy of intellectual freedom upon which their services are based, are the answer. For more than one hundred years such libraries have served as the peoples' universities, offering the opportunity for intellectual participation of all types – political, cultural, social – to all people regardless of their background. The American Library Association, its Intellectual Freedom Committee and its Office for Intellectual Freedom, have developed and helped libraries implement a time-tested and very successful set of intellectual freedom principles that have served to protect the rights of library patrons to this intellectual participation for decades. These policies address the right to have access to information from all points of view, regardless of the library patron's origin, age, background or

views. They admonish libraries to make all points of view available regardless of the affiliations or beliefs of those who created and disseminated the information, and despite partisan or doctrinal disapproval of the ideas presented. They require libraries to combat censorship wherever it may occur. And they act as an interpretive bridge between a well established body of First Amendment law and everyday library operation.

These principles have demonstrated their vitality in practical application regardless of new formats of expression or changes in technology. They can, and we believe they must, guide our path into the new, technological age of instant and global communication and information access.

The NBC Nightly News recently reported that, despite the overwhelming publicity about the Internet, only about 2% of Americans have access to it. This is unacceptable -- the intellectual life of the 21st century will

reside on global information networks like the Internet -- and all must be welcome.

Libraries are among those institutions identified as essential to the National Information Infrastructure -- and they will need a substantial financial commitment from government to continue their vital role as the people's link and gateway to intellectual participation.

But even with that support, access will be meaningless if the information superhighway is allowed to develop with restricted, private roadways, tollbooths, or rules of the road that exclude constitutionally protected speech and library users' rights to have access to the full spectrum of human thought and expression, as it exists now and as it will in the future.

Each day the Office for Intellectual Freedom receives new reports of egregious violations of First Amendment rights solely due to the environment in which expression took place -- cyberspace. There are hundreds of system operators and administrators out there, who may know a lot about what

computers can do, but who are making decisions right now which demonstrate their ignorance of First Amendment principles. Computer bulletin boards, used as public fora by their devotees, have been subjected to monitoring, censorship, and removal of individual accounts because of the content of expression. System administrators in publicly supported institutions have attempted to impose constitutionally suspect content or viewpoint restrictions on the type of information available, or which may be discussed or accessed, on what they frequently refer to, possessively, as "their" systems. The legal parameters have not been set or explained in many instances. Some services seem to want to have it both ways -- on the one hand claiming common carrier status to avoid liability for the allegedly libelous or illegal postings of a user, while on the other hand claiming the editorial prerogative of a publisher to censor speech critical of their services disseminated via those services.

And while all this is happening, libraries attempting to continue to deliver their traditional print-based services are dealing with the most

repressive and censorious atmosphere in recent memory. The Office for Intellectual Freedom recorded 697 challenges to school and library materials in 1993. As of October 19, 1994, the Office has already recorded 603 such challenges — at this rate, the number will be well in excess of 1000 by the end of the year. While some of the steady increase in the past four years may be due to better reporting, research has shown us that for every incident reported, there could be as many as four or five that, for one reason or another do not get reported. So in terms of statistics, these numbers, distressing as they are, still represent only the tip of the iceberg.

Organized pressure groups whose agenda is to control what others may read have launched a nationally directed but locally implemented campaign to purge libraries of ideas they find objectionable. Libraries all over the country have encountered groups demanding, in some degree or another, removal or restriction of information addressing homosexuality or the occult, (the two most complained about areas) or abortion, or euthanasia, or suicide. These

demands to restrict access to information are all made in the name of "family values" and offered as an alleged cure-all for social ills. Libraries are being asked to take on the role of child care agencies, and to provide surrogate parenting in an area most librarians feel is best and most appropriately left to individual parents -- determining what materials are appropriate for which children. But the pressure groups wish to impose one view of "appropriateness" on all, up to and including, in the latest and most extreme proposal we have heard of, creating physical barriers and requiring proof of age to so much as enter the "adult" section of the library, where all the books having anything to do with homosexuality, suicide, euthanasia, abortion and the occult are housed. My question is, what wouldn't be in there? We've had demands to remove or restrict the fantasy novels of Christian theologians on the grounds that their books are Satanic. We've had demands that any nude representation of the human form be removed, including one such representation that appeared in cartoon form in one tiny quadrant of one of the

Where's Waldo books! Classics of American literature like The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Of Mice and Men and Catcher in the Rye are on the list every year. Fairy tales - violent, anti-woman or Satanic. Halloween books - Satanic. The Drawings of El Greco - perverted. The Bible - unsuitable for children -- and on and on and on. This year I've had calls and letters from persons who wished to inform me that they agreed with many of the challenges and bannings that appear in the list I've provided you -- with the obvious implication that everyone else should agree too. The censorship landscape this year, and for many years past, has included the unabashed willingness to cast moral suspicion on persons who would freely exercise their fundamental constitutional right to express ideas and have access to the ideas of others, and especially on those who trust their children and their own influence over their own children, enough to offer those children the opportunity to read, to think and to learn.

Intolerance has become the order of the day. We have lost the understanding of the necessity of tolerance of the expression of ideas with which we disagree to the survival of our liberty. And libraries are the lone voice and presence, struggling each day to remind the public of this.

As we enter the new information age, libraries will need the unified and informed support of legislators and policy makers, to remind the American public that our liberty is founded on free speech, including the freedom to speak and hear messages that may offend many people. The founders viewed this type of intellectual exchange, and even intellectual disturbance, as a good thing.

Benjamin Franklin said, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." I am asking the Commission, and each individual Commissioner, to use every opportunity to remind the American public of the unique mission publicly supported libraries serve -- they are the only place where anyone can go to fulfill the

promise of our free society and to give meaning and reality to the First

Amendment right to receive information.

The Constitution guarantees our liberty – it does not promise us absolute safety. No such promise can be made in a free society. Freedom entails risk, but we have known for more than two hundred years that the benefits of freedom, and particularly freedom of expression, far outweigh the risks. Intellectual participation is the beneficial offspring of freedom of expression, and it must be available to all, including our young people, who must learn how to access information from differing points of view, compare and contrast it, analyze it, and come to their own conclusions, which is what free people do. The future offers unprecedented opportunities for intellectual participation – and libraries, appropriately supported and vigorously defended, are the key to this exciting future for us all. Thank you for your time.

CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY

(10/14/94)

SUBJECT	PARTICIPANTS	DATES
1. Delivering Electronic Information in a Knowledge-Based Democracy	Leaders from government, private industry, libraries, and academic and user Communities	July 14, 1993
2. Technical Strategies for a National Digital Library	Technical experts	September 1-2, 1994
3. Funding Strategies	Foundation executives	October 1994 - March 1995
4. Cataloging Digital Texts	Cataloging experts	October 12-14, 1994
5. The Contents of a National Digital Library	Representatives of major research libraries	October 21, 1994
6. Public-Private Cooperation	LC Network Advisory Committee	December 5, 1994
7. Technical and Fiscal Strategies	Corporate leaders	January 1995
8. Organizing the Digital Library	Cataloging experts	May 10-12, 1995
9. Benefits of a National Digital Library	General library community	To be determined
10. Copyright and Intellectual Property Issues	Owners and users of copyrighted material	To be determined
11. National Digital Library Partnerships	Educational communities	To be determined